

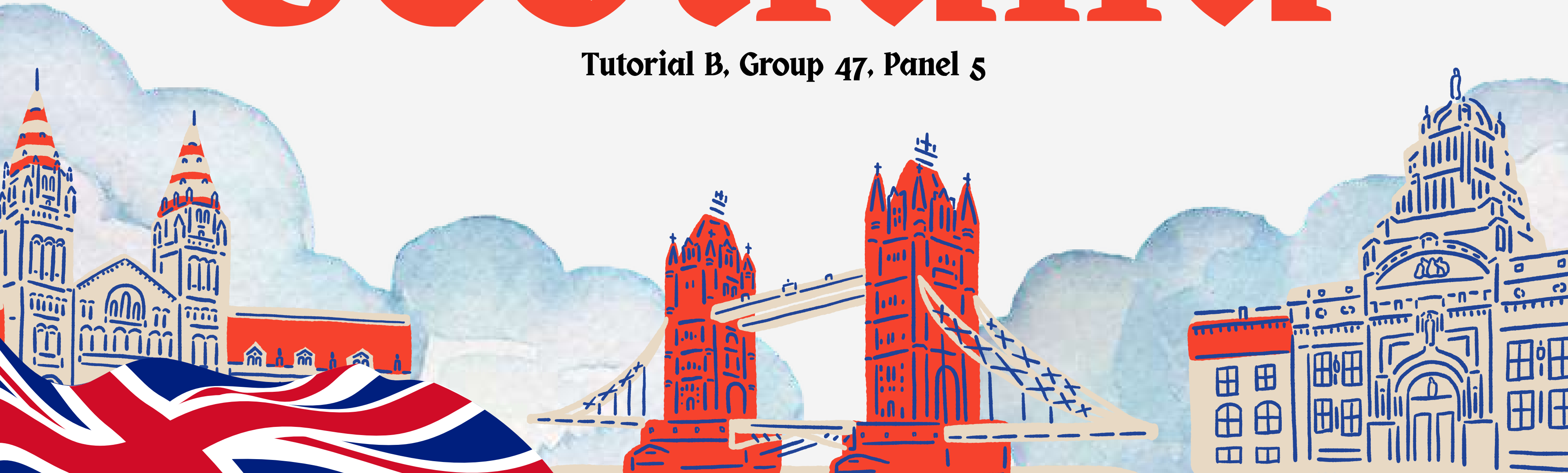


Briefing 1: An International Hub in Central Scotland

C O U N T R Y I N T R O D U C T I O N

Scotland

Tutorial B, Group 47, Panel 5



T A B L E O F C O N T E N T



Introduction
Concept-Design process
Environmental/sustainability strategy
Mechanical
Civil
Computer Science
Conclusion



Introduction

Goals:

1. Select a suitable location for the international hub
2. Design an airport which is able to sustain high traffic



Concept-Design process

Main inspiration:

1. Singapore Changi airport
2. London Heathrow



Site analysis

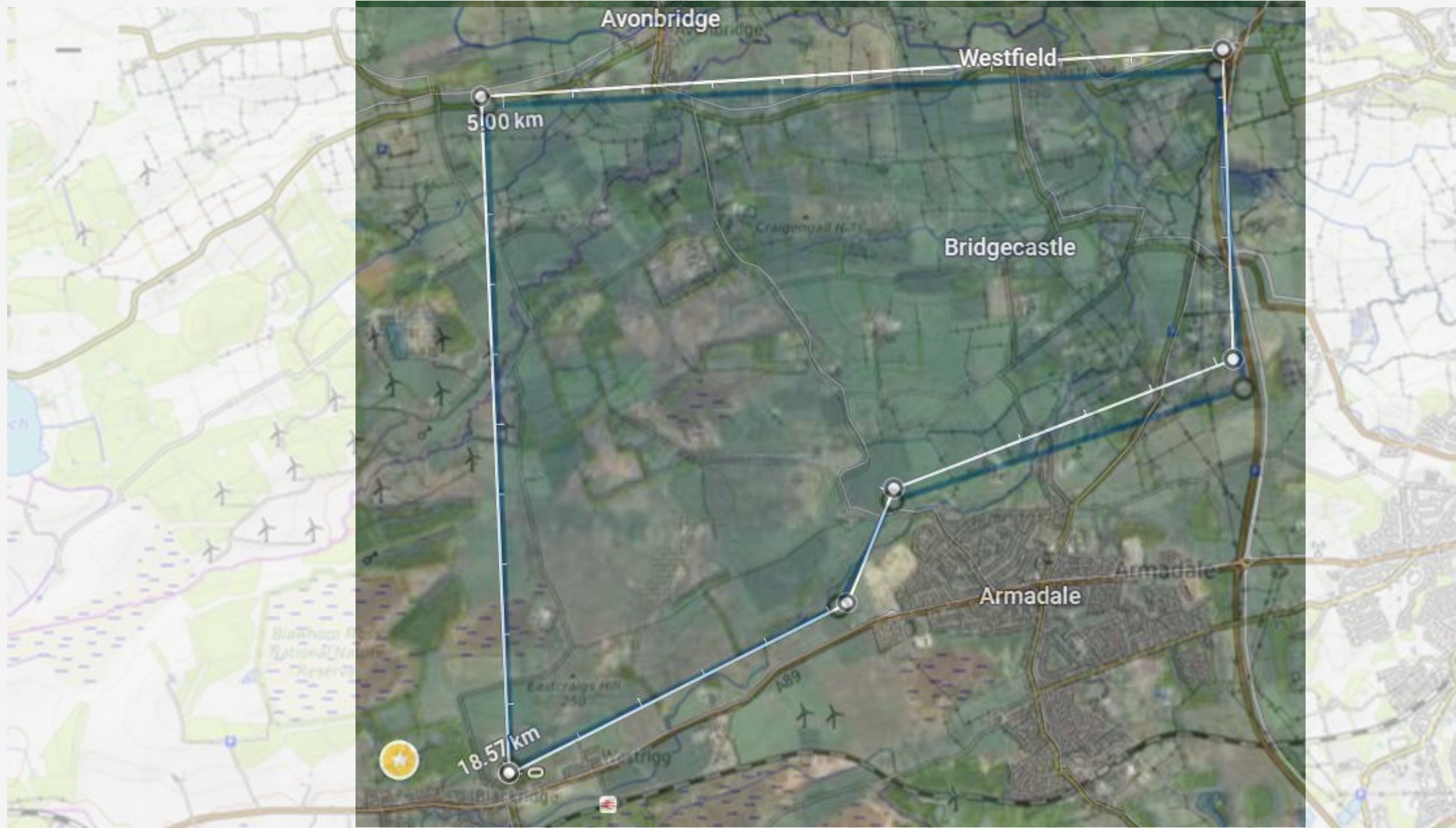
Decision matrix

FuturAir Project Site Analysis Matrix										
Comprehensive Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis for Airport Location Selection										
Location	Hospital/ Emergency Services	Water Sources (Fire Fighting)	Topography	Land Availability	Accessibility (Train, Waterway)	Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges)	Environmental Impact	Obstacles & Hazards	Airspace Restrictions	Total Score
Falkirk	5	4	3	3	5	5	3	2	4	152
Blackridge	2	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	183
Longannet	2	5	4	2	1	3	5	2	5	153
Stirling	5	3	1	3	5	4	3	3	3	138
Weightage	×1 Critical	×2 Important	×5 Essential	×6 Critical	×4 Important	×3 Moderate	×9 Highest	×8 High	×7 High	Weighted Total

Four Main Location

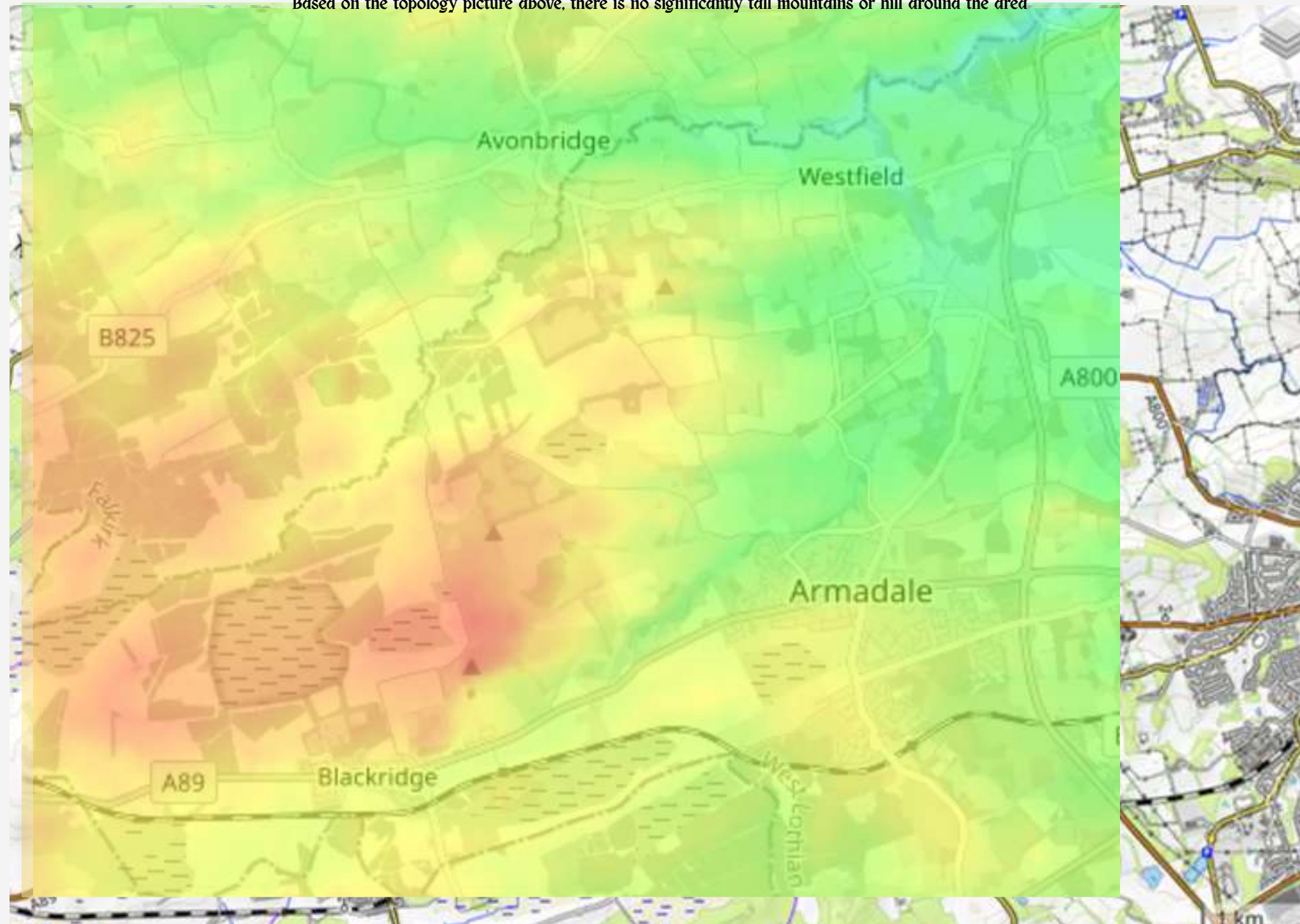
- 1. Falkirk
- 2. Blackridge
- 3. Longannet
- 4. Stirling

Site-Analysis (Layout)



Site-Analysis (Topology)

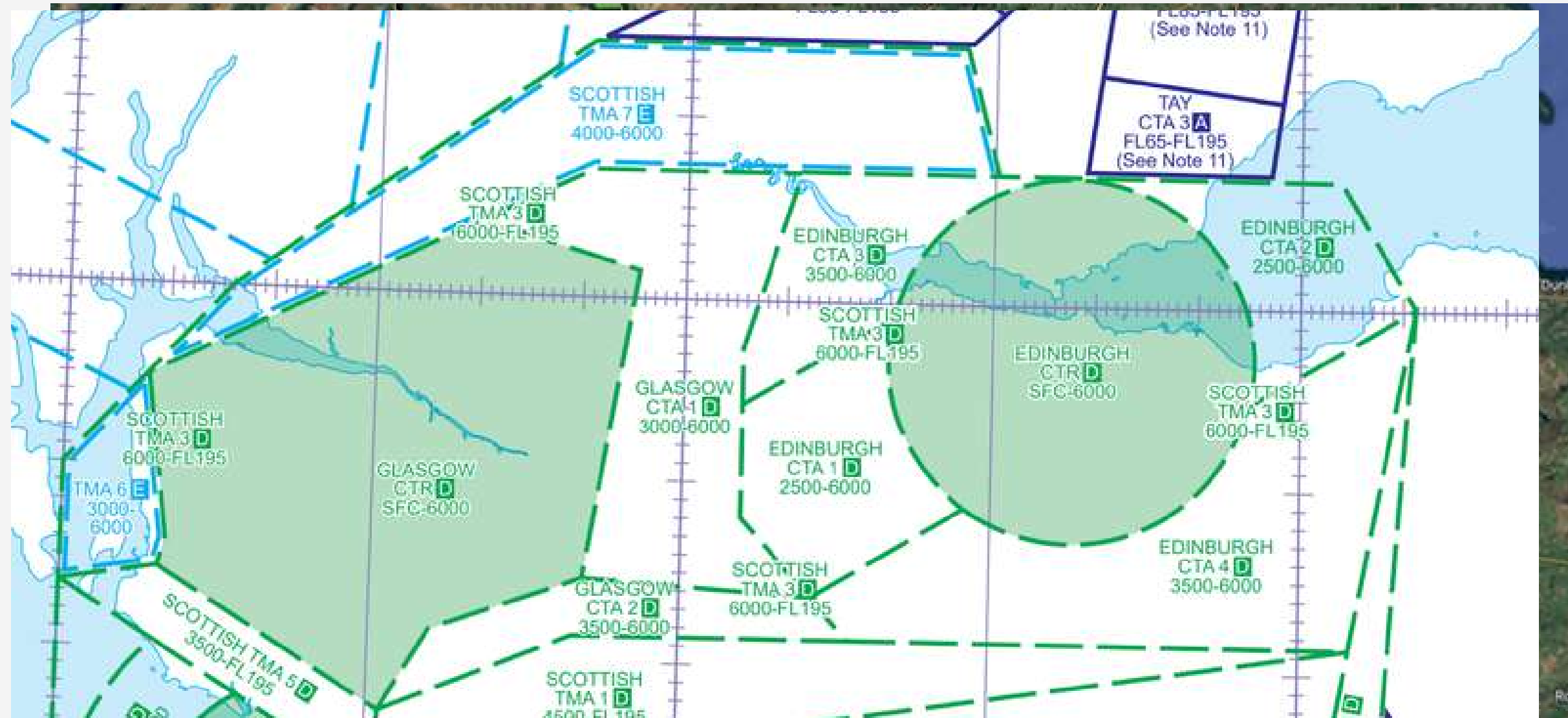
Based on the topology picture above, there is no significantly tall mountains or hill around the area



Site-Analysis



Site-Analysis (Air-Space)



Site-Analysis (Restriction)



Protected area: Nature reserve

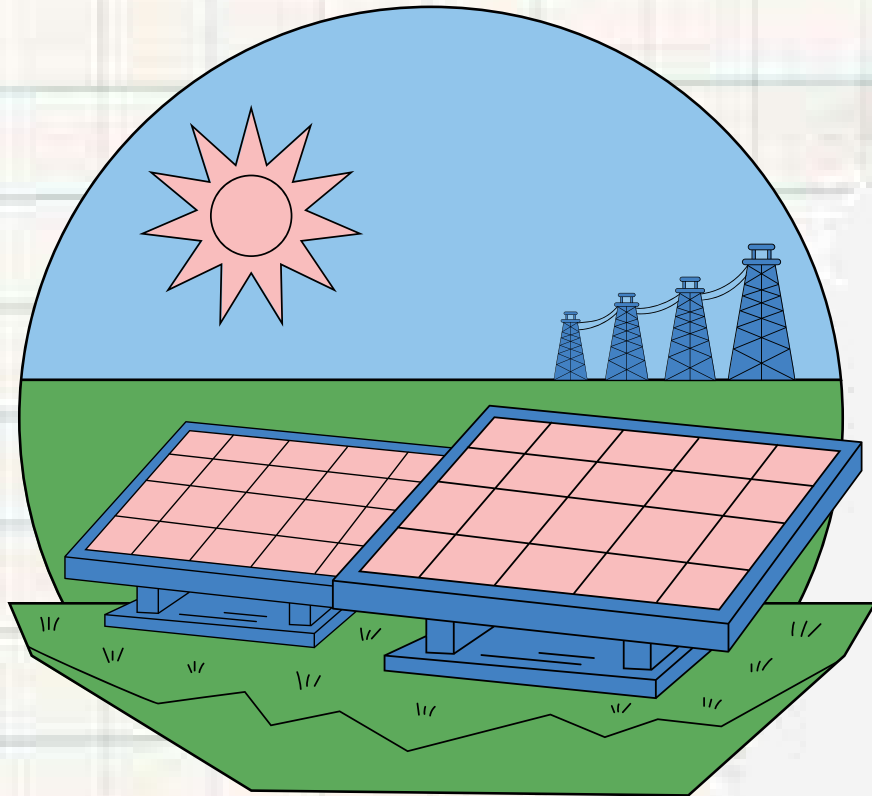


Residential area nearby

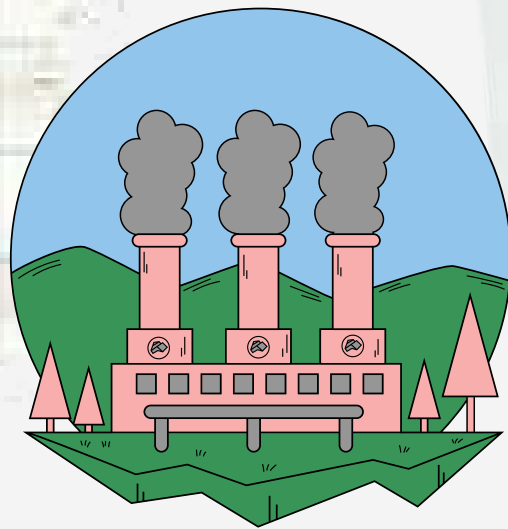
Environmental/ Sustainability strategy

Environment

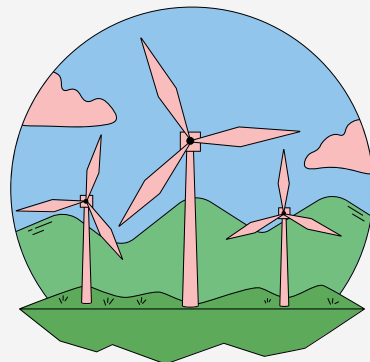
minimize airport effect on environmental impact



Solar panel



Geothermal energy



Windmill



Piezoelectric tiles

- Cogeneration/Trigeneration
- Hydrogen Fuel Cells (Research phase)

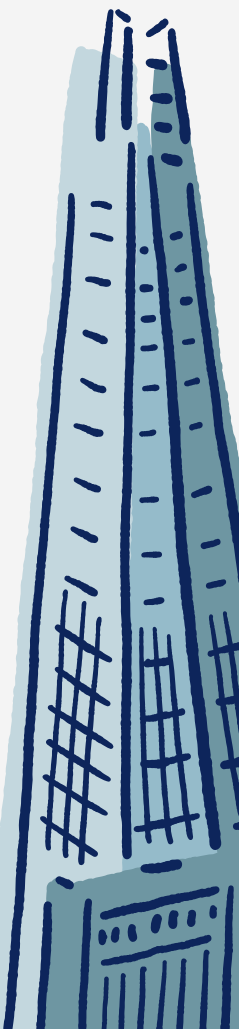


Kinetic energy recovery in runways

Energy Source



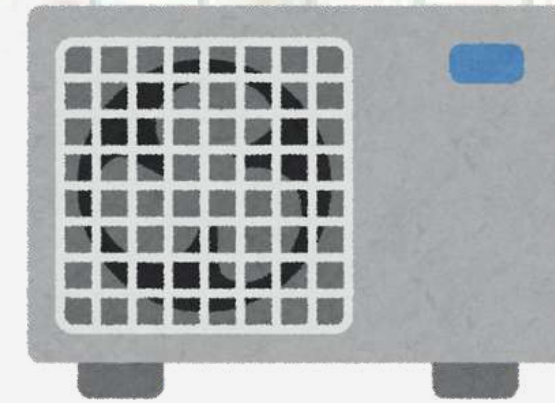
Revolving doors to generate electricity



Environmental/ Sustainability strategy

Environment

Energy Efficiency Appliances

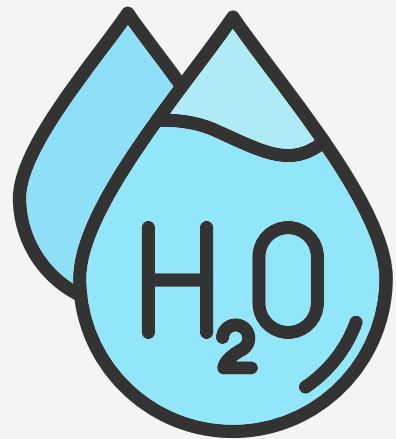


HVAC

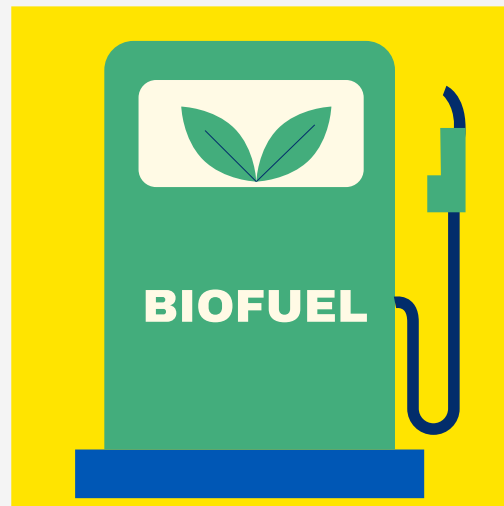


Smart thermostat

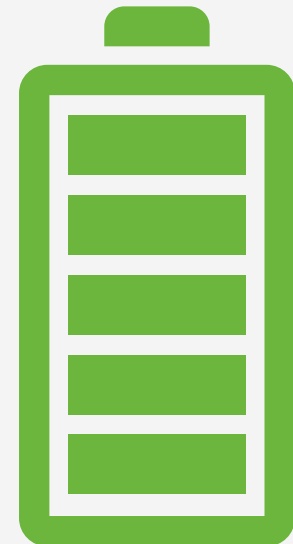
Sustainable aviation fuels



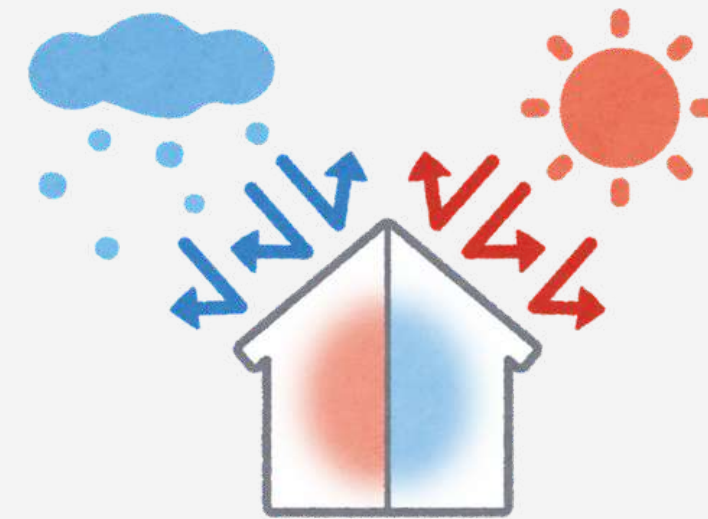
Hydrogen fuels



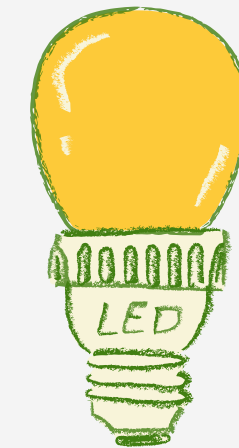
Biofuel



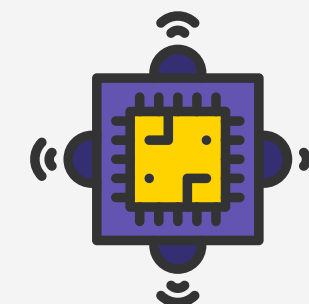
Electric propulsion
(battery electric aircraft)



Building insulation



LED Lights



Motion Sensor



Data analytics with AI

Environmental/ Sustainability strategy

Sustainability

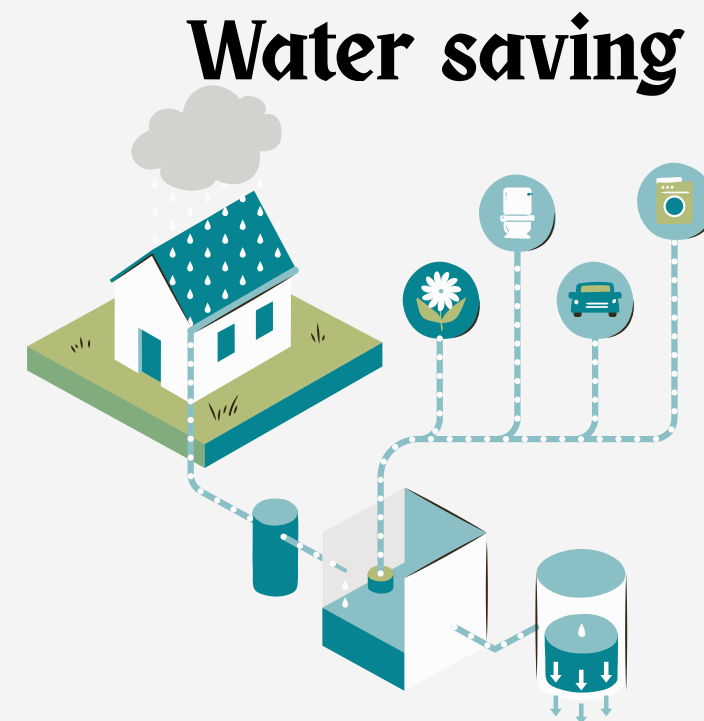
Waste management



Compose bin

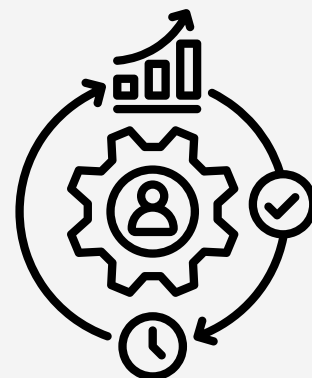


Recycling bin

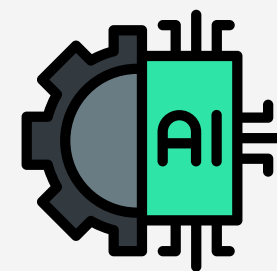


Rainwater Harvesting

Smart Technology



Smart energy management system



Trees/Landscaping

Transport



EVs bus and car with charging station



Trains for connectivity

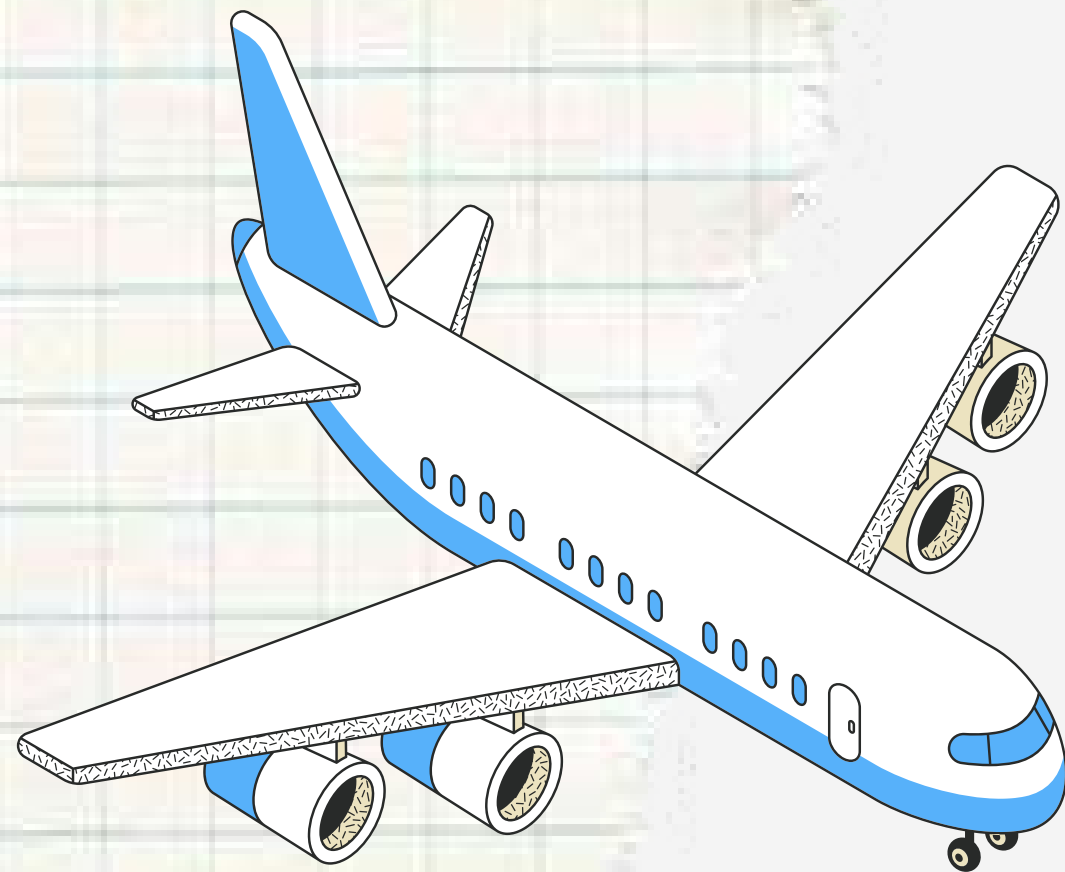
Airport and Aircraft type

Based on ICAO reference, airport type is **Code 4F**

Which is:

- Airplane length > 180m
- Airplane wingspan > 65m up to 79m

Largest plane is **Boeing 747-800**



Regional Aircraft(short to medium-haul fewer than 100 passengers)

Boeing 727-200/ 727-100/ 717

Medium Range Aircraft (medium-haul passenger numbers more than 100.)

Boeing 707-120B/ 767-300

Airbus 300

Long Range Aircraft(Can fly distances exceeding 8,000km)

Boeing 747-400/300/400M/400ER

Airbus 340-500/ 600

Airbus 380-800

Boeing 777-200/ 767-400/ 767-400ER

Airbus 330-300/ 330-200

Cargo Aircraft

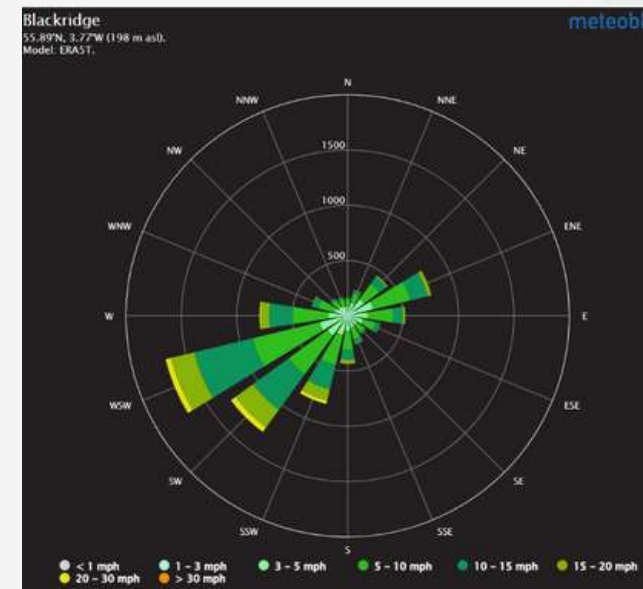
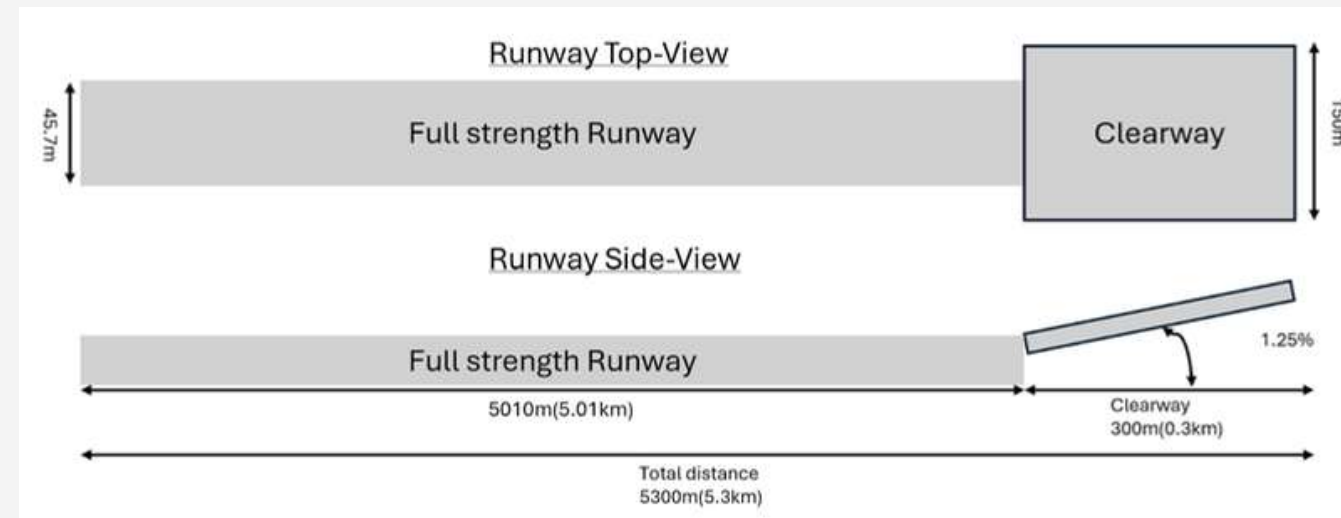
Boeing 777F

Airbus 380-800F

List not in ascending order of size

Mechanical

Runway



Runway orientation: West Southwest 240°

Runway direction: 06/24

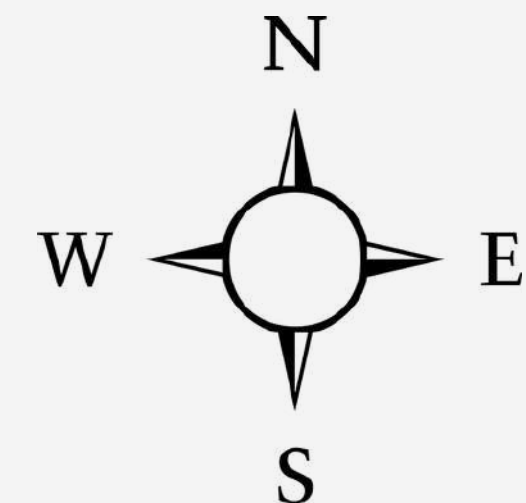
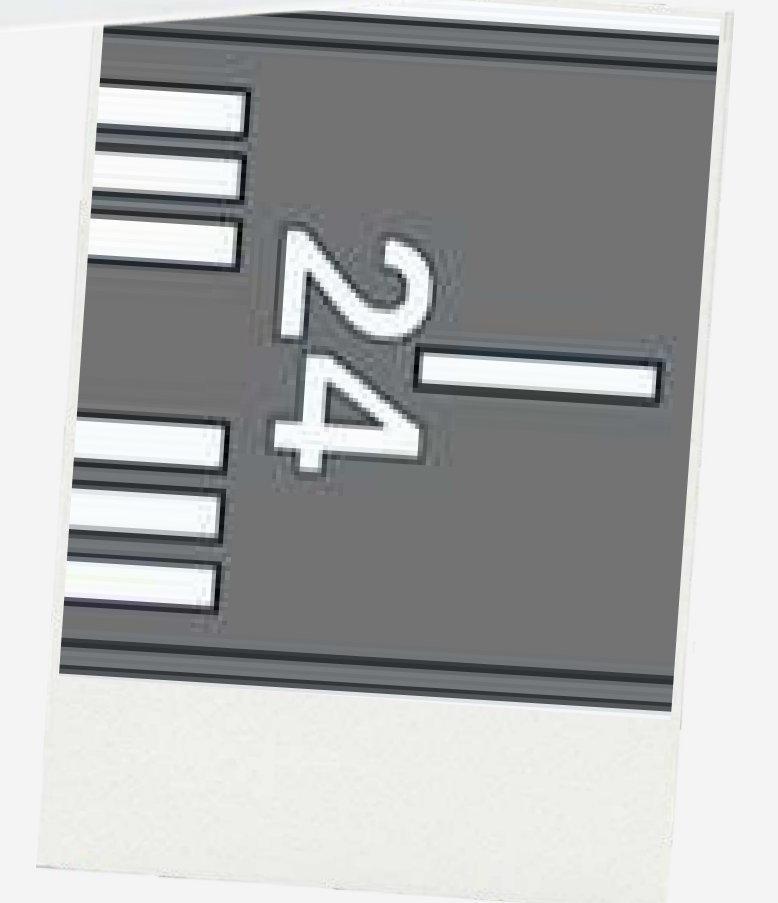
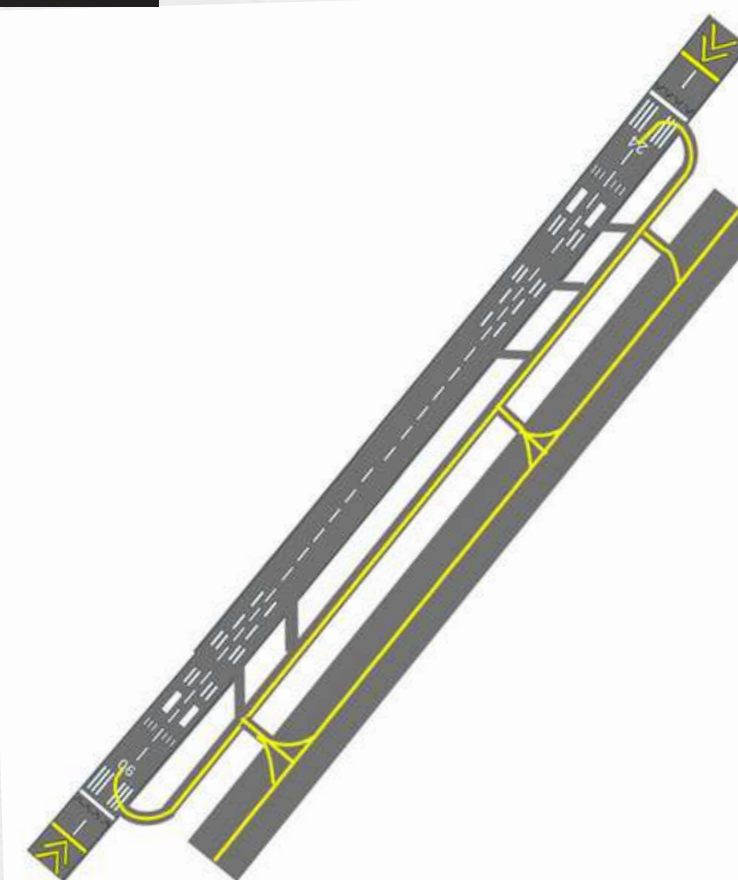
Runway 1: 3.43km to 5.01km

Runway 2: 3.39km to 5.01km

Taxiway Width: 25m

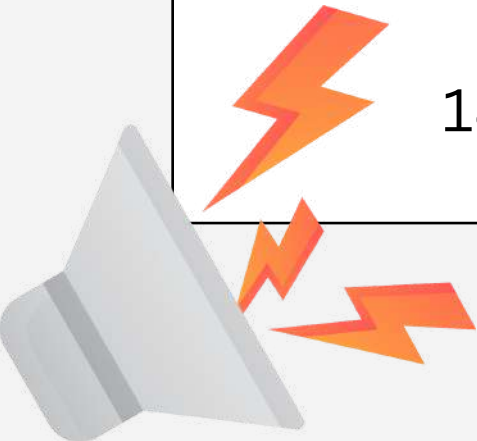
Runway Gradient:

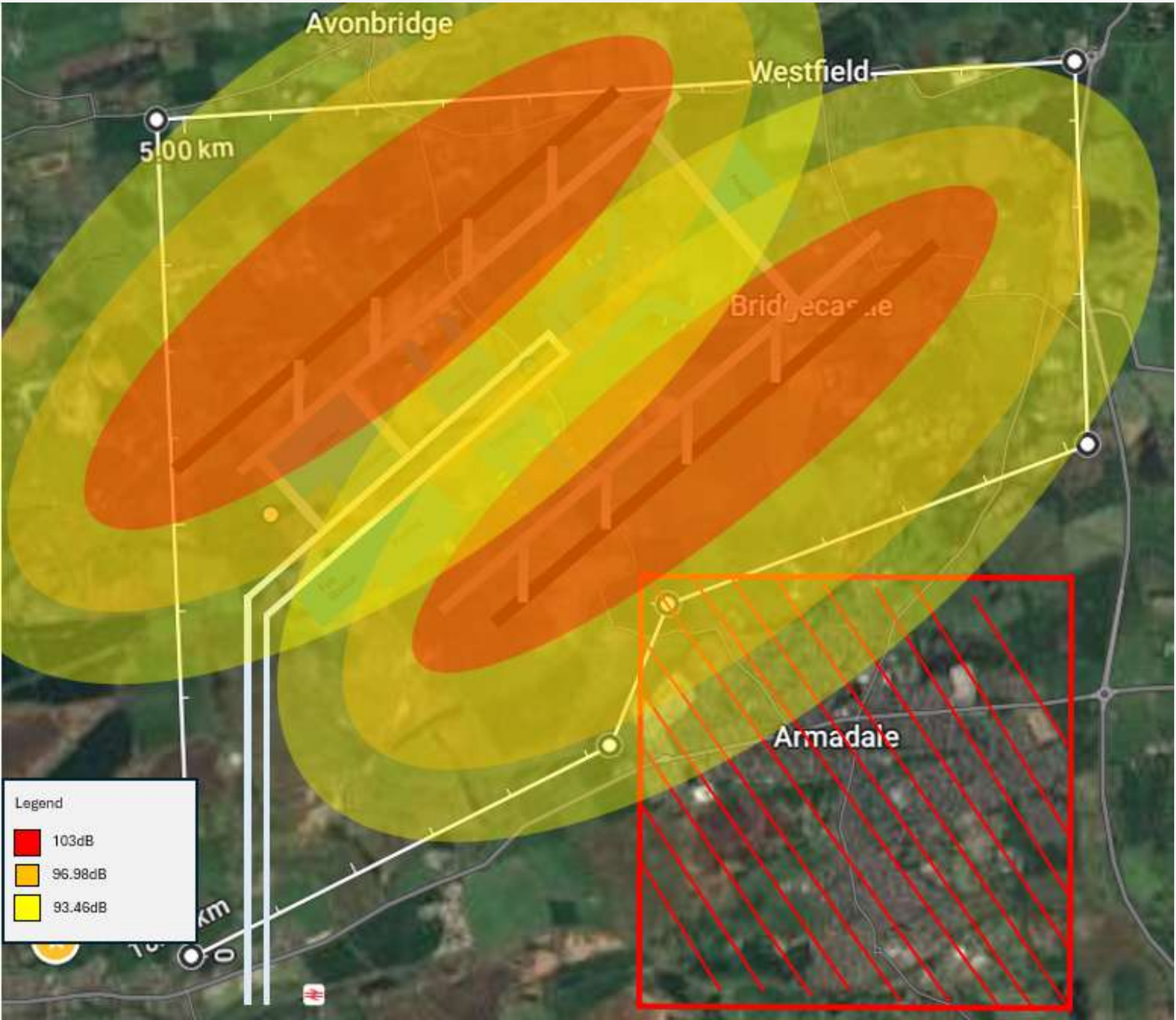
- Runway 1: 12.3134m (1.786%)
- Runway 2: 10.13574m (1.548%)



Mechanical

Noise contour

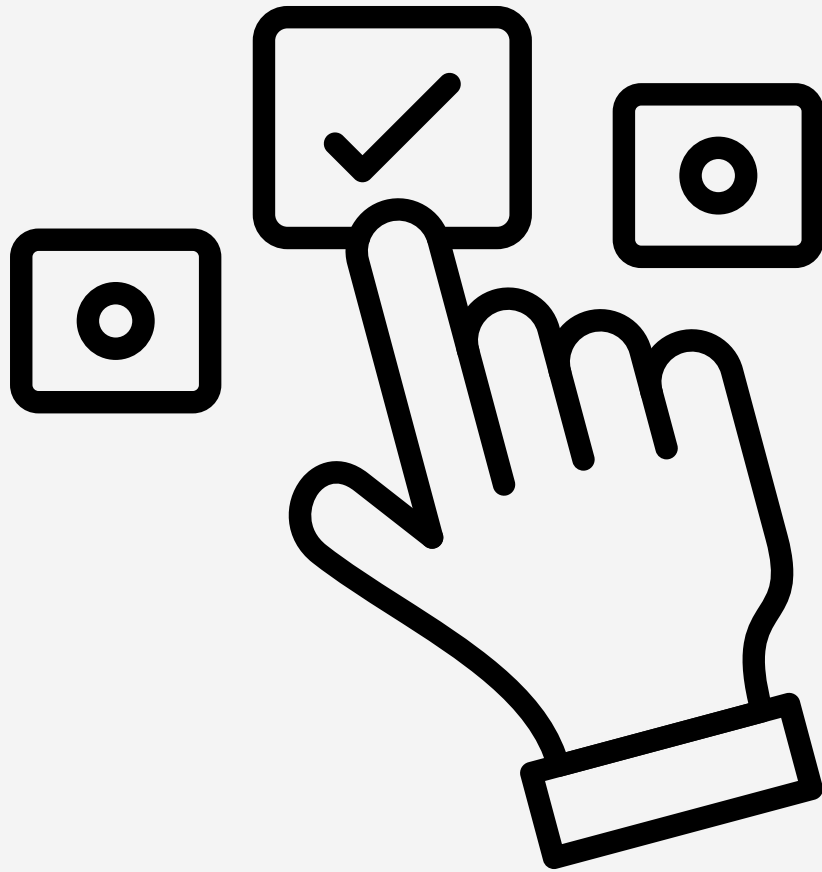
Distance	Noise
450m	103 dB
900m	96.98 dB
1350m	93.46 dB
 1800m	90.96 dB



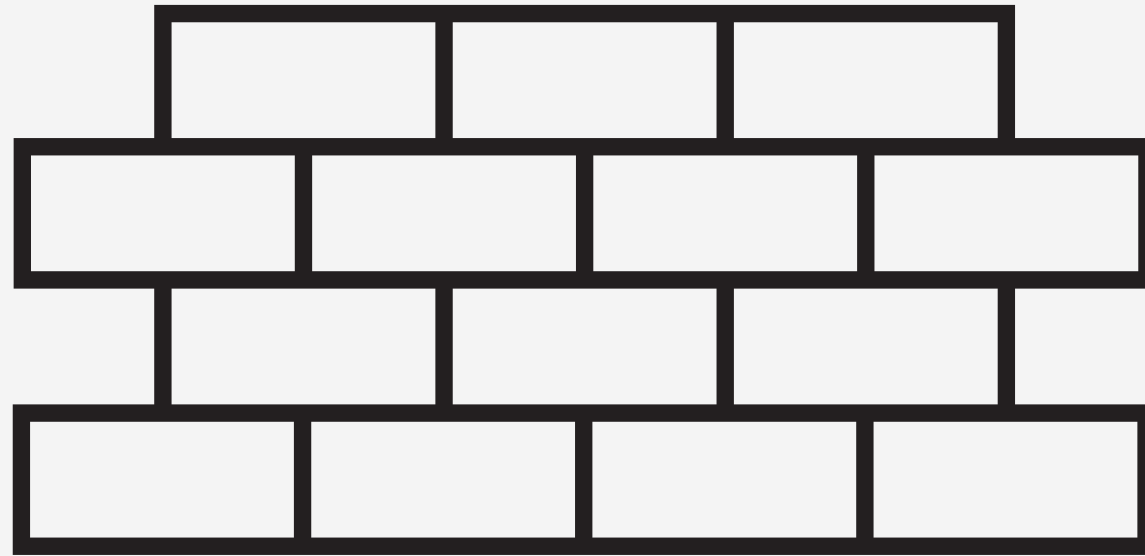
Mechanical

Noise mitigation strategies

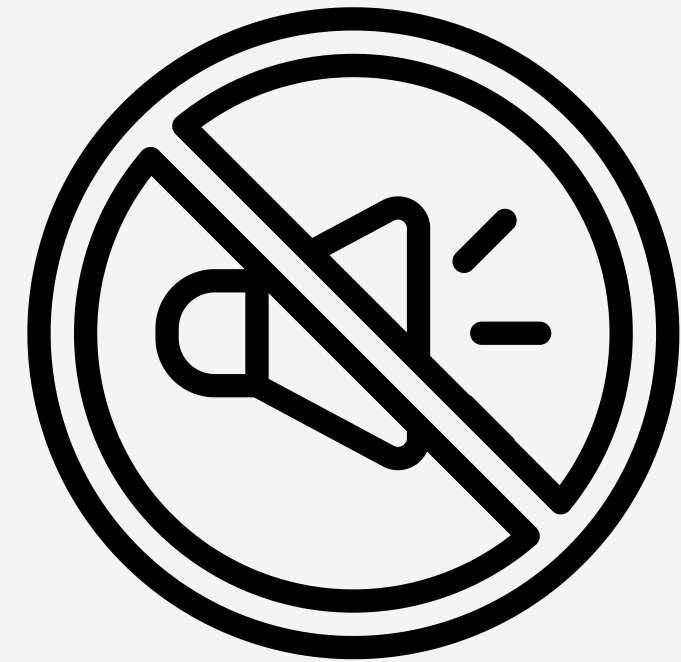
Runway preference



Barrier / Walls



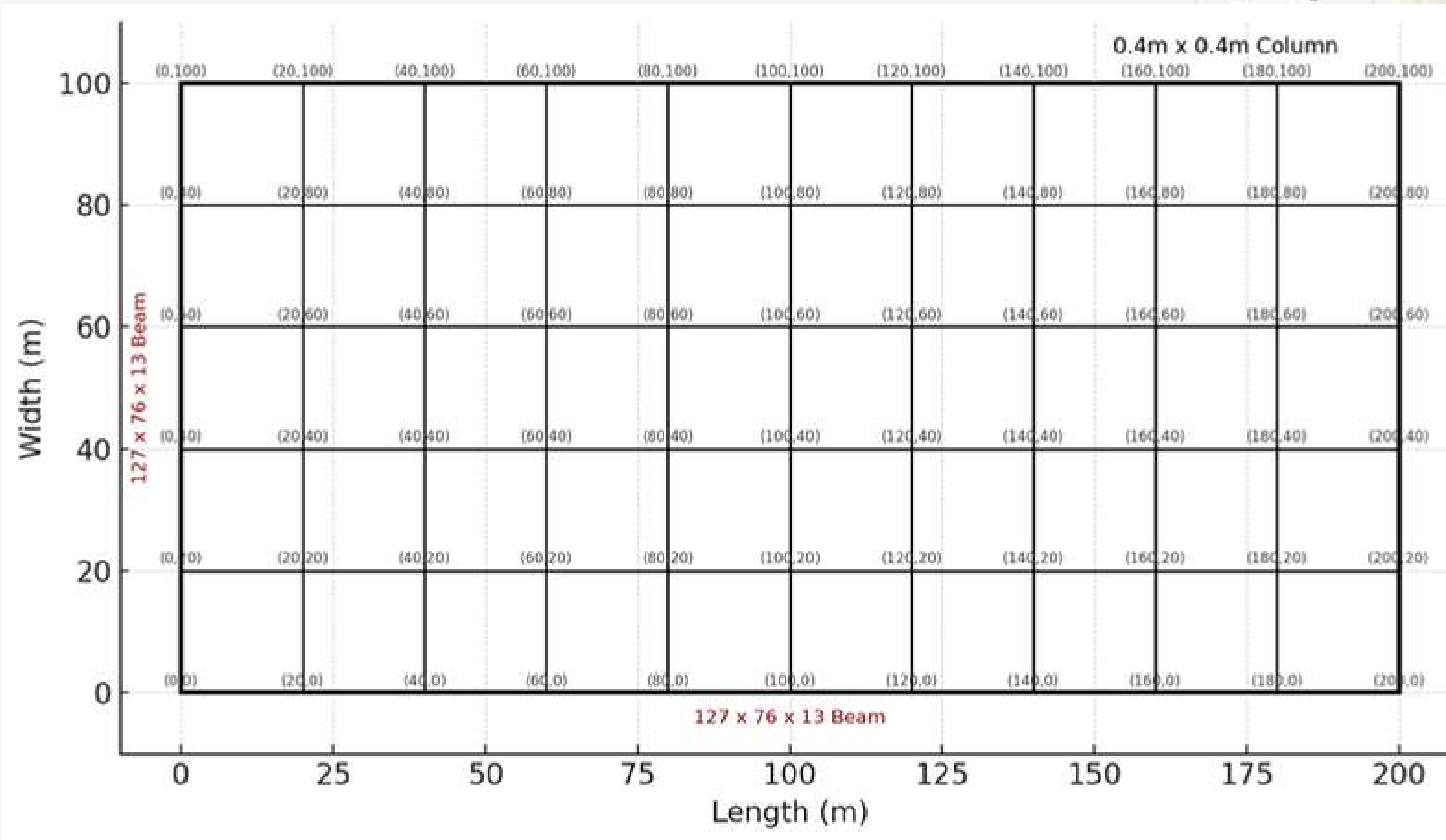
Noise abatement techniques



Civil



Column Grid



Size of Terminal Building:
200 X 100 X 10 m

**0.4 x 0.4m concrete
columns with 20m spacing**

**127 x 76 x 13
Steel I-beams**

**0.13m thick reinforced
concrete slab**

66 columns

Material Selection

Component	Materials	Explanation
Foundation	In-Situ Concrete	Adequate strength and stability
Exterior Walls	Tempered Glass	High strength, modern aesthetics and thermal resistance
Curtain wall framing	Aluminium	Lightweight strength, design flexibility and recyclable
Column, Footings	Precast Concrete	Fire performance, durability and load bearing
Roof	Cross-laminated Timber	Excellent strength and durability, lowers carbon emission

SFP

Zone	Area/Person (m2)	Units	No. of Users	Total Area(m2)
Terminal Building				10,429
Airline ticketing office	3	3	100	750
Entrance	3	3	500	4500
Shops	25	7	100	1750
ATM Booths	2	2	6	24
Male Toilet	5	4	20	400
Female Toilet	5	4	20	400
Information on flight details	3	2	100	600
Waiting area	3	5	100	1500
Escalator	1	8	30	240
Lift	1	8	30	240
Information Desk	25	1	10	25
Departure Area				8120
Baggage Trolley Parking	15	8	50	600
Passenger lobby	2	10	200	4000
Check-in Counter	1	6	400	2400
Self check-in zone	15	16	5	120
Security Check	1	2	500	1000
Boarding Area				17,633
Boarding Gate	1.785	15	300	8033
Holdroom	2	10	300	6000
Male Toilet	5	5	30	750
Female Toilet	5	5	30	750
Shops	3	3	100	900
Lounges	3	2	200	1200

Total Area of Terminal Building:
36,182 m²

Carbon Emission

[illegible]

 Substructure & Superstructure	A1 - A5	1,224 tCO ₂ e	161 kgCO ₂ e/m ²
	Diagonal Carbon	2,132 tCO ₂ e	197 kgCO ₂ e/m ²
	A.C.	1,487 tCO ₂ e	174 kgCO ₂ e/m ²
	Module D	116 tCO ₂ e	8 kgCO ₂ e/m ²

Global Value (USD)	10
Total (USD)	100

Net Embodied Carbon: 3,420 tons

Carbon Emission of Each Material

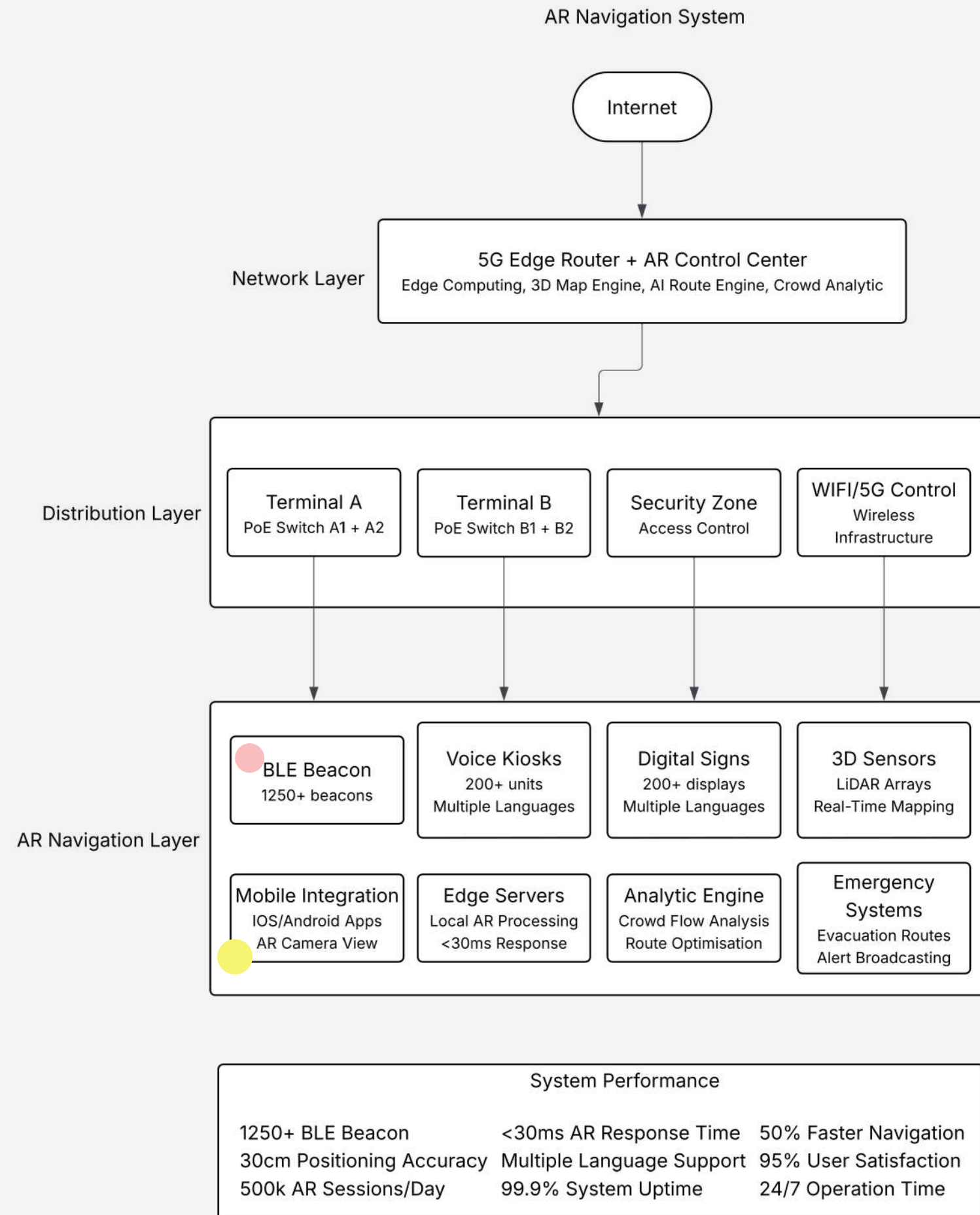
Material	Material Quantity (kg)	Element Embodied Carbon (tCO2e)
Precast Concrete	881,09	193
In-Situ Concrete	6,240,000	940
Cross-laminated Timber	1,300,000	575
Glass	120	217
Aluminium	16,092	114
Steel	1,585,802	1353



Computer Science

AR Navigation System

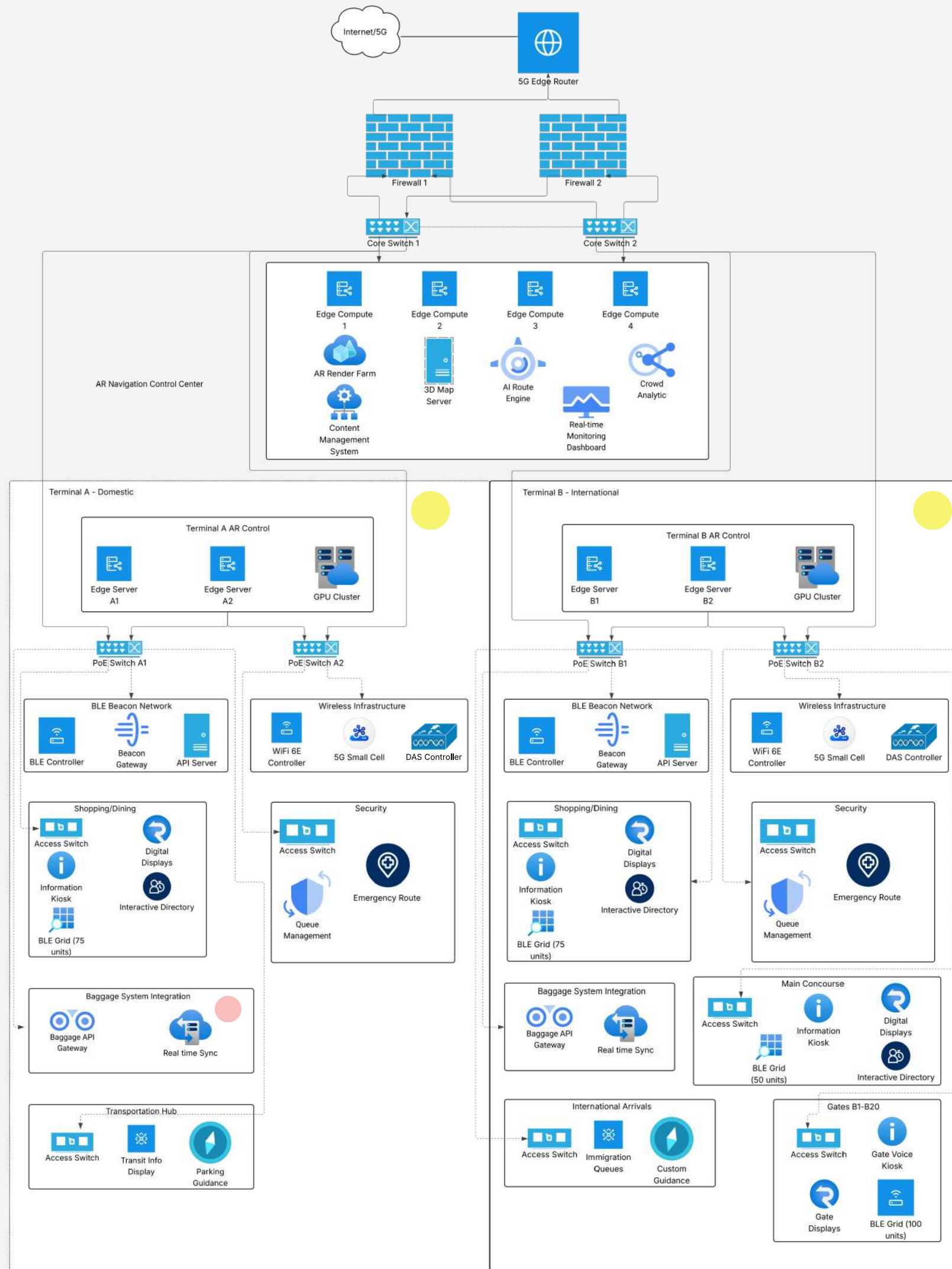
- 1000+ small wireless beacons
- Within 30cm
- Floating arrows and directions
- Voice Kiosks



Computer Science

AR Navigation System

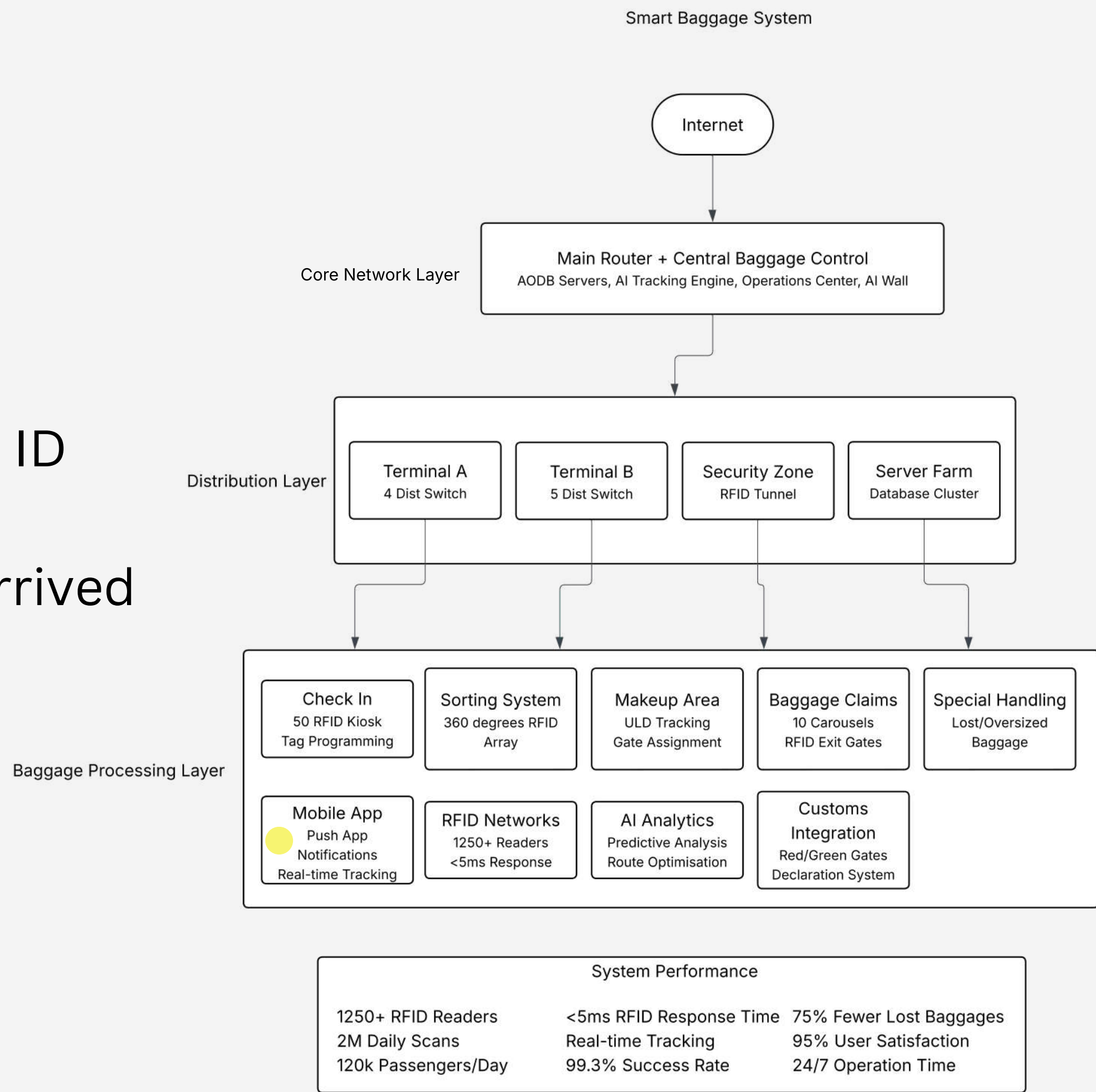
- Process location
- Calculates best route eg, crowds and obstacles
- Smart Network
- Connects with Smart System Baggage eg, delayed



Computer Science

Smart Baggage System

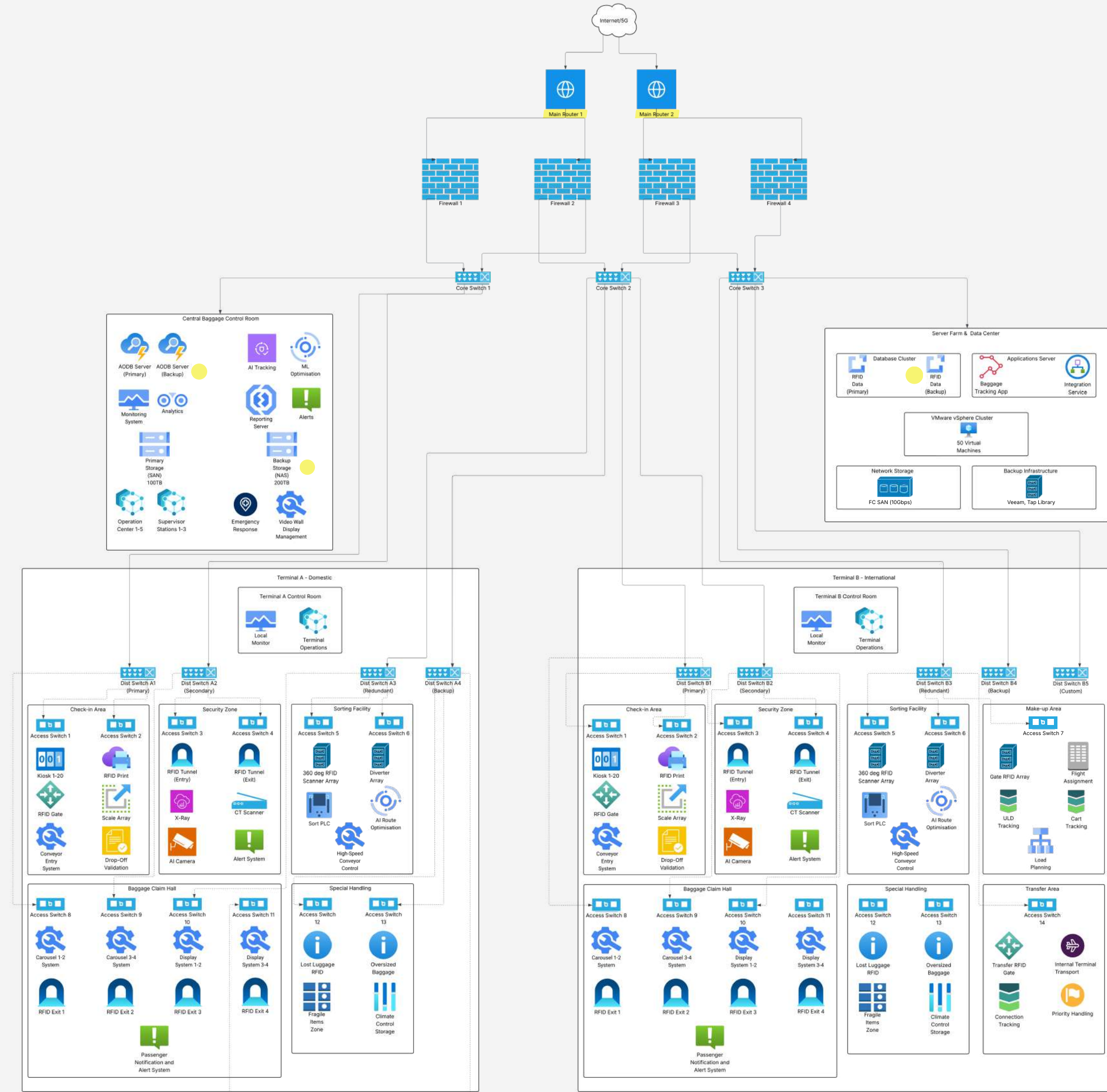
- RFID Smart Tag with Unique ID
- Security, Sorting, Loading
- Real-time eg, bag cleared, arrived at destination
- 75% fewer lost bags



Computer Science

Smart Baggage System

- Check in, directions, bag loading, receive gate directions, guide to correct baggage
- Backup systems



Computer Science

CCTV Security System



Operational Requirements

- Surveillance site - Immigration hall
- Target group - Inbound passengers
- Observation zone and category:
 - Queuing area - Recognition
 - Immigration counters - Identification
- Operation time - 24/7



Image Requirements

- Resolution - 4K(8MP)
- Frame rate - 15fps
- Storage and Retention
 - Format: H.265-encoded 4K video
 - Retention period:
 - Onsite - 30 days
 - Offsite - 90 days
- Encryption: AES-256



Hardware Selection

- Dome camera for overall surveillance
- Bullet camera for automated gates identification
- PTZ camera for redundancy and blind spots coverage

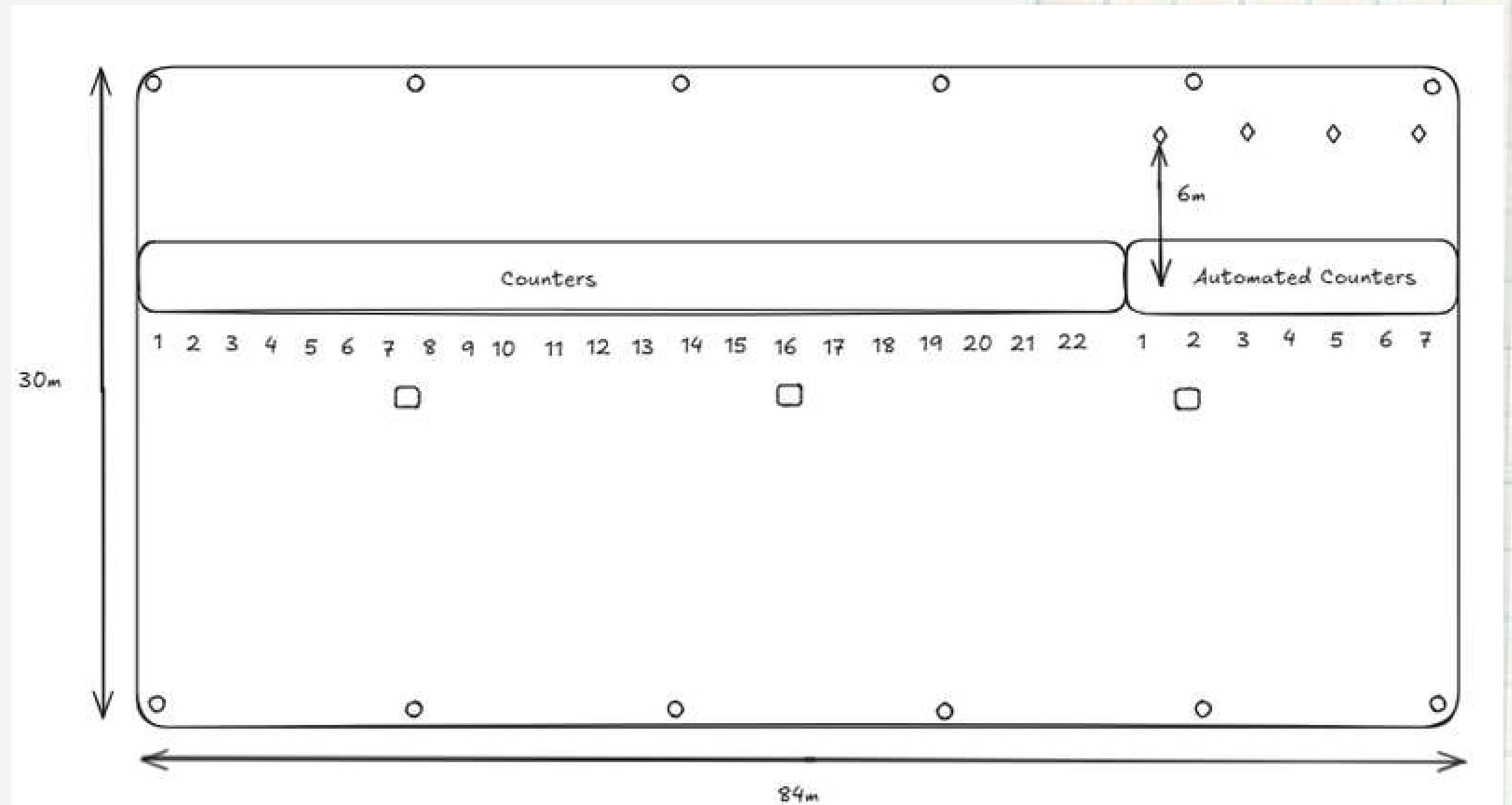


CCTV Layout

Circle - Dome

Square - PTZ

Diamond - Bullet

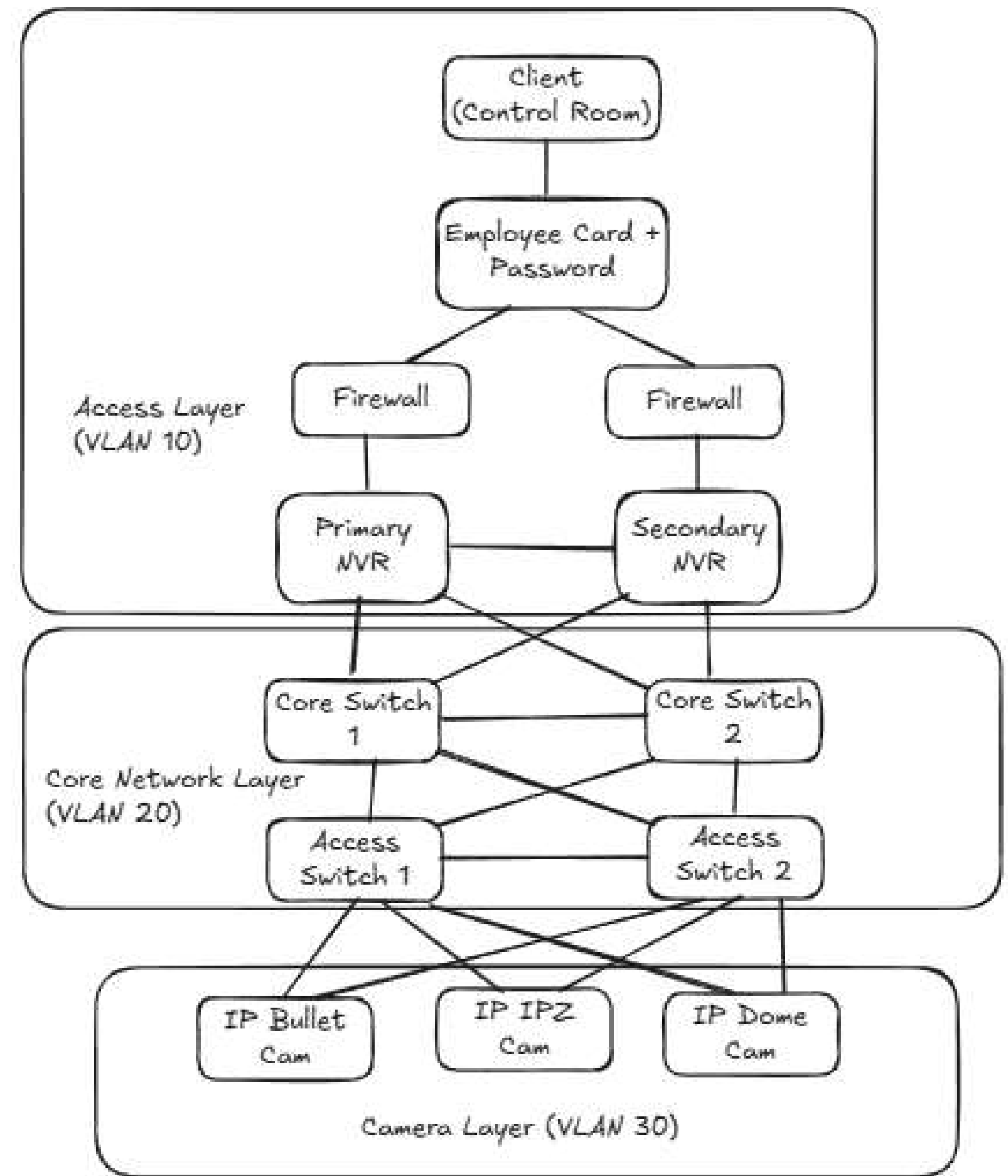


Storage Requirements

- **Bandwidth - 176.128Mbps**
- **Storage required per month - 57.07TB**
- **Offsite storage requirement - 171.21TB**

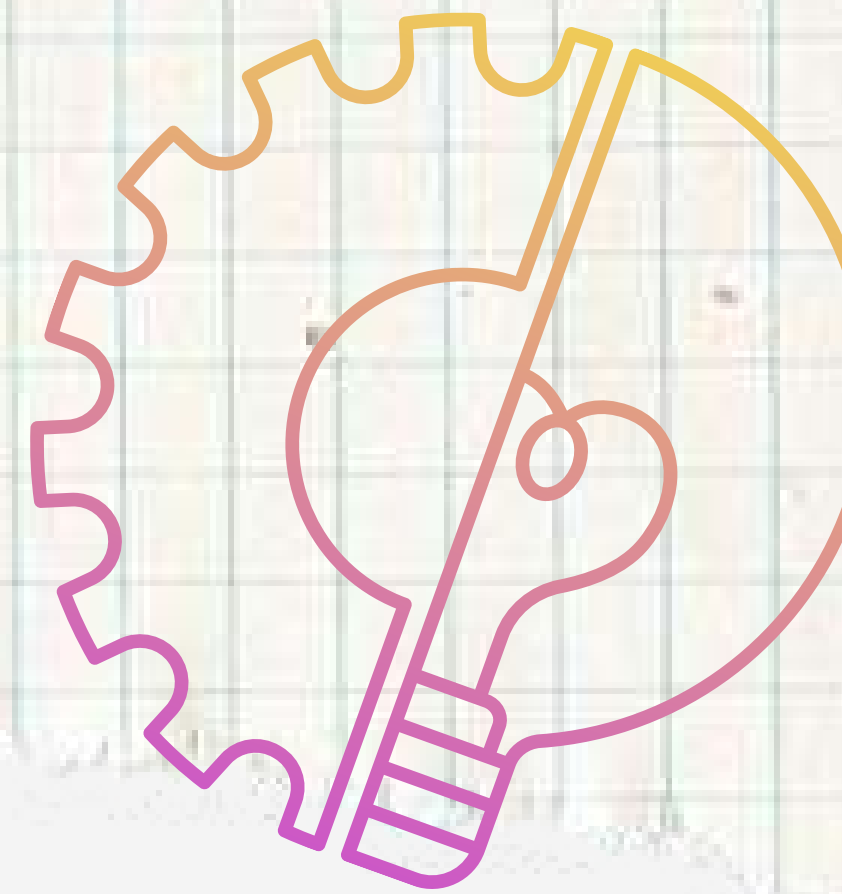


Network Architecture



Conclusion

- Strategic location
- Future ready infrastructure
- Sustainability and inclusivity
- Enhanced user experience and security





Thank You!

Done By:
Ernest Sim
Chervelle Tan
Shi Min
Muhammad Rahimi
Jian Xin